

Supplemental Map Information (User Report)

Project ID: R01Y13P02

Project Title or Area: Idaho Scalable

Source Data (type, scale and date): 1 meter resolution National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) Natural Color Imagery (2011)

Collateral Data (include any digital data used as collateral):

2010 National Geographic Society (NGS) 1:24,000 topographic map, United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrologic Dataset (NHD), USGS topographic map

Inventory Method (original mapping, map update, techniques used):

Wetlands were derived from water and river symbols on topographic maps and “Heads up” digitizing was used to update double lined rivers to match 2011 NAIP imagery. This method uses aerial digital imagery on the computer monitor and wetlands are delineated on the screen using ESRI ArcGIS software. Wetlands were identified at 1:24,000 and delineated at 1:8,000. Swamp symbols on white backgrounds were considered emergent wetlands.

Classification (Cowardin wetlands, riparian, uplands, hydrogeomorphic, etc.):

Wetland Definition and Classification

The Service uses the Cowardin *et al.* (1979) definition of a wetland; **Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States** (FWS/OBS – 79/31 December 1979). This definition is the Federal standard for classifying and mapping wetlands as determined by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. It is a two-part definition as indicated below:

Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water.

For purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: 1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; 2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and 3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

Links to on-line Classification system information:

http://www.fws.gov/Wetlands/_documents/gNSDI/ClassificationWetlandsDeepwaterHabitatsUS.pdf

Data Limitations:

Scalable map products may be generated in certain parts of the country as initial or interim information. These interim products may include map information at different scales, classification level(s), or resolution. The goal is to develop maps that can be expanded or upgraded on demand. The production of interim products is at the discretion of the Region with an approved waiver provided by the Service’s Data Steward for Water Resources and Wetlands. Regional specifications will dictate the procedures used to produce and distribute any interim map information.

Because this product is considered preliminary or interim and is a compilation of existing data and aerial image interpretation rather than an image-based mapping process, it will not comply with FGDC standards. The spatial

accuracy goal for scalable products has been established at 40 meters with 90 percent accuracy for ecological classification to the Cowardin class level (excluding Lacustrine systems) for mapping.

Link to on-line scalable wetland mapping information:

<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Documents/scalable-wetland-mapping-fact-sheet.pdf>

Description of wetland habitats:

- **Organize by Cowardin classification type:** A variety of riverine, palustrine and lacustrine wetland systems were identified. See digital data for all examples.
- **Wetland classification codes and corresponding (general) community type(s):**

Mapping Code	Cowardin description	Definition
Lacustrine Features		
L (h, x)	Lacustrine, unconsolidated bottom	Lakes, reservoirs deeper than 2 meters
L2US (h, s)	Lacustrine, littoral unconsolidated shore	Lakes, reservoirs shore line inundated to less than 2 meters deep
Riverine Features		
R3UBH	Riverine, upper perennial, permanently flooded	Permanently flowing, upper perennial rivers
R3USA	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated shore, temporarily flooded	Shores adjacent to upper perennial rivers
R3USC	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated shore, seasonally flooded	Shores adjacent to upper perennial rivers
R4SBA	Riverine, intermittent, streambed, temporarily flooded	Streams intermittently flowing for brief periods during growing season
R4SBC (x)	Riverine, seasonally intermittent, streambed	Streams intermittently flowing for extended periods during growing season
R4SBJ	Riverine, intermittent, streambed, flow variable without seasonal periodicity	Streams intermittently flooded for variable periods (used in Western US for describing drier playa and washes)
R5UB	Riverine, unknown perennial, unconsolidated bottom	Semi-Permanently or permanently flowing

		riverine channels
R5UBF (x)	Riverine, unknown perennial, unconsolidated bottom	Semi-Permanently or permanently flowing riverine channels
Palustrine Features		
PAB (h)	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed	Plants that grow on or below the surface of water
PEM (h)	Palustrine, emergent	Marsh, prairie, basin, depression, spring/seep, wet meadow
PFO (h)	Palustrine, forested	Temporary and seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains dominated by forested vegetation
PSS (h)	Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub	Temporary and seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains dominated by scrub-shrub vegetation
PUB (h, r, s, x)	Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom	Ponds, basins
PUS (h, x)	Palustrine, unconsolidated shore	Seasonally flooded ponds, and shorelines

Special Modifiers:

h - Diked/Impounded: These wetlands have been created or modified by a man-made barrier or dam which obstructs the inflow or outflow of water.

r - Artificial Substrate: Rock bottom, unconsolidated bottom, rocky shore and unconsolidated shore placed artificially.

s - Spoil: Wetlands where deposition of spoil materials forms the primary substrate type.

x - Excavated: Lies within a basin or channel dug, gouged, blasted or suctioned through artificial means.

Description of other habitats:

- **Riparian** N/A
- **Uplands** N/A

List of wetland plant species with indicator status:

N/A

Regional specialized conventions:

In consultation with the Regional Wetland Coordinator, the Wetland Mapping Scientists determined the use of the wetland classification PFO could reliably and accurately be improved within this specific mapping area. Using a combination of ancillary information and visual evaluation (coupled with necessary corrections), we were able to separate the formerly combined PFO class into forested (FO) and scrub/shrub (SS) classes. Given the nature of the wetlands in the mapped area the primary woody wetland class is scrub/shrub.

Other discussion of mapping issues (image quality, water conditions, etc.):

An evaluation of data downloaded for hydrography (USGS-NHD) in 2013 omitted features previously mapped and downloaded. The previous NHD data, downloaded in 2010, when compared to the the updated 2013 data, yielded several areas where the two data layers did not agree. The areas with conflicting information we visually evaluated to determine if there the landscape changed, or the previous mapping was erroneous. Then the most accurate data date was used for wetland mapping purposes.

References:

Data Collection Requirements and Procedures for Mapping Wetland, Deepwater and Related Habitats of the United States

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat and Resource, Conservation Branch of Resource and Mapping Support, Arlington, VA 22203

National Geographic Society Topographic Map

2010 National Geographic Society

http://goto.arcgisonline.com/maps/NGS_Topo_US_2D

U.S. Geological Survey. *Idaho* [map]

1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior, USGS

National Hydrography Dataset

U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USDA Forest Service, and other Federal Agencies: U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. [accessed 2013/02/19 and 2011/11/01].